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June 11, 1950

MEMORANDUM

USAF REVIEW COMPLETED

To: The Chairman,
Psychological Intelligence Committee.

NAVY REVIEW
COMPLETED

From: Melville J. Ruggles,
Department of State Representative,
Psychological Intelligence Committee.

Subject: Charter for Psychological Intelligence Committee.

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It is my understanding that the IAC representatives on the Psychological Intelligence Committee, with the exception of myself, have voted to reject the proposal, set forth in my letter to you of May 22, 1950 (copy attached), that the Committee should undertake to define the term "psychological intelligence." It is my further understanding that the Committee members, again excepting myself, have instructed you to submit to IAC the draft charter to which they have agreed, together with a statement of dissent from the Department of State.

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The Psychological Intelligence Committee (PIC) was, we thought, established to support the Interdepartmental Foreign Information Staff (IFIS). On March 20, 1950, when I was nominated as State Department representative on the Committee, Mr. Armstrong referred to that belief in his letter to Admiral Hillenkoetter and requested that the Committee undertake, as its first task, the formulation of a clear statement of its terms of reference and functions. It was thus a surprise when I learned that the other members of the Committee felt that the Committee's jurisdiction should extend considerably beyond IFIS. This position aroused misgivings on my part that the unlimited scope of the Committee's activities would dissipate its efforts to the point where it could not adequately serve the needs either of the IFIS or of other organizations dealing with problems of primarily psychological significance. (In this connection, it seems noteworthy that thus far in the Committee's sessions not a word has been devoted to the intelligence needs of IFIS; at the same time, two requests (one from JCS, another from IFIS) for an intelligence study on the psychological susceptibilities of various nations of the world -- a study needed for vital military planning --

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DOS REVIEW COMPLETED

ARMY REVIEW
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are being handled for intelligence coordination by an entirely different and informal committee under CIA chairmanship.) Nevertheless, we attempted to accommodate our views with those of the other members of the Committee, since it became apparent that the other agencies had some pressing problems in psychological matters which needed intelligence support. My letter of May 22 described our efforts and the conclusions we reached.

Our position is unchanged. We feel that the proposed charter does not itself constitute a definition of the subject matter with which it deals and we cannot understand the reluctance of a committee to define its own field of interest. Psychological intelligence is extremely complex and the term itself is broad enough to include practically all of the intelligence produced by the Department of State and Central Intelligence Agency and much intelligence produced by the Army, Navy, and Air Forces. As it now stands, the charter of the Committee thus gives the Committee authority to coordinate much of the departmental intelligence now firmly allocated by NSCID-3. We submit that no useful purpose can be served by a Committee unless that Committee knows clearly the limits of its jurisdiction. Unquestionably it is difficult to arrive at a definition of psychological intelligence suitable to all, but surely no group is better qualified to undertake such a definition than the Committee which is established to coordinate intelligence in that field. We urge, therefore, that the Committee be instructed to define its field of interest before further debate on a charter is continued.

This memorandum and the attached letter of May 22 are submitted as our dissent to the draft charter which you proposed to refer to the IAC for approval.

(signed)

Malville J. Ruggles,
Department of State Representative,
Psychological Intelligence Committee.

Attachment

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Conf. 1

DCI's PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting
April 13, 1950
at 2:00 p.m.

PRESENT: CIA: [redacted] Chairman
State: Mr. Melville Ruggles
Army: . . . Absent
Navy: Lt. Commander C. R. Carli
Air Force: Mr. Stefan T. Possony
JIG, Joint
Staff: Lt. Col. Henry Hart

[redacted] opened the meeting by welcoming the committee members on behalf of the Director of Central Intelligence, stating that in view of the current information program of the government and preparations for the increasing tempo of psychological operations, it was now more desirable than ever that such programs be adequately supported by the best government foreign intelligence effort that could be made.

The history of the government's foreign information programs and psychological warfare operations were very briefly reviewed, beginning with the work of the Office of War Information, the transfer of these functions to the Department of State upon the termination of the war, and the beginnings of coordinated foreign information effort with the formulation of NSC-4 in December, 1947. That document called for intensification and government wide coordination of foreign information programs. In March of 1949, NSC-43 was promulgated, creating a small interdepartmental organization within the Department of State to plan for the current information program and, as well, for psychological warfare in the event of an emergency or war. The final step to date was taken in March, 1950, with the promulgation of NSC-59/1, a document which combined NSC-4 and NSC-3, providing in some detail measures for the conduct of the foreign information program and psychological warfare planning. The Chairman then reported that the Interdepartmental Foreign Information Staff (IFIS), created pursuant to NSC-43, was continuing to function under NSC-59/1 and had just completed its first draft of a proposed plan for national overt psychological warfare. Brief reference was made to existing intelligence requirements for

the planning for psychological warfare created by the JCS and IFII and transmitted to CIA for execution.

The Chairman stated that it was the desire of the Director of Central Intelligence to insure the provision of foreign psychological intelligence to support psychological operations which might be carried on either now or in the future by any existing or future government department or agency. Thus, this committee should serve as a focal point in the government for such foreign psychological intelligence and should mobilize the foreign intelligence activities of the several government departments and agencies in support of psychological operations, including the current foreign information program and planning for national overt psychological warfare. In this regard, among other activities, the committee might survey the existing foreign intelligence activities of the government in the field of foreign psychological intelligence, determining whether collection, evaluation, analysis and dissemination efforts in this regard were adequate; if not, the committee might well make recommendations for the improvement of such intelligence activities.

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It was further suggested that this might be looked into and a comparison was made to the existing Joint Air Force-Navy Air Target Intelligence Unit operating with joint funds and personnel but working on strategic air targets useful both to the Air Force and the Navy.

The Chairman then presented the proposed charter of the Psychological Intelligence Committee, some discussion ensued and it was agreed that the proposed charter would be discussed with the respective departments represented at this meeting and further discussion would be forthcoming at the next meeting. It was stated that this charter was merely a proposal by CIA and that the ultimate charter agreed upon should reflect the desires and interests of each of the intelligence agencies represented on this committee. With regard to matters of procedure: it was agreed for the time being that the time of the next meeting would be determined at the current meeting; agenda items would be determined at the meeting preceding the meeting at which such items would be discussed; it was desirable to reach agreement among the members on the matters discussed but that individual members were entitled to submit dissenting views; that the Chairman would record the minutes of the meeting and distribute copies to each of the departments represented on this committee.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on 21 April at 1:30 p.m. at which time the proposed committee charter would be discussed.

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CONF. # 2

DCI's PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting
April 21, 1950
at 1:30 p.m.

PRESENT: CIA: [redacted] Chairman
State: Mr. Melville Tuggles
Army: Mr. Robert H. McDowell
Navy: Lt. Commander C. R. Carli
Air Force: Lt. Col. Sleeper
JIG, Joint
Staff: Lt. Col. Henry Hart

The Chairman opened the meeting by distributing to each member a draft copy of proposed minutes for Conference No. 1, requesting each member to submit corrections to be incorporated by the Chairman in a finished version. It was decided that henceforth the Chairman would distribute draft copies of the proposed minutes as soon as possible after each meeting and that comments would then be returned to the Chairman for incorporation in a finished version.

The meeting then proceeded to a consideration of the CIA proposed charter for this committee. The Department of State member submitted a draft of an alternative charter for the consideration of the committee and Mr. Tuggles accompanied this by a brief statement of the changes proposed. The essence of the difference in the two charters under consideration was that the Department of State wished this committee to be a psychological warfare

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intelligence committee established solely for the purpose of supporting the Interdepartmental Foreign (Information Staff), while the CIA proposal charter was much broader in scope and would allow the committee to concern itself with any problem of foreign psychological intelligence. Considerable discussion ensued with regard to this essential difference. The decision was made to discuss both charters with the respective departments and agencies concerned with the hope that the next meeting of this committee would result in resolving the question for proposal to the DCI for consideration by the IAC if necessary.

Considerable discussion was had with regard to possible functions and projects to be undertaken by the committee, among them being the following:

- a. That the committee might be a very high level psychological intelligence committee with various subcommittees designed to work with specific psychological intelligence problems;
- b. That the intelligence estimate appearing as a part of the DFIS psychological warfare plan might have been coordinated by this committee;
- c. That enlarged and strengthened foreign intelligence support of the current information program could be stimulated by the committee;
- d. That the committee might undertake a comprehensive survey of the existing psychological intelligence machinery of the government looking closely into collection, evaluation, analysis and dissemination processes for the purpose of making recommendations for the improvement of such machinery;

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e. That the committee might undertake an evaluation of the current use of psychological intelligence in the government;

f. That inquiry should be made into the extent of use of the concept of vulnerabilities as opposed to capabilities for the purpose of emphasizing use of the former in intelligence estimates.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on 28 April at 1:30 p.m.

25X1 at which time the two proposed charters for the committee would be discussed.

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Change in Minutes of Conference No. 3 of the DCI's Special Intelligence Committee

Add the following sentence to the second paragraph,
Page 2:- "The Chairman would hold such a letter of
transmittal until receipt of the position taken by the
Department of State in this matter".

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May 28, 1970

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DEF's PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting
May 1, 1950
at 2:00 p.m.

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PRESENT:	CIA:	[redacted] Chairman
	State:	Mr. Melville Ruggles
	Army:	Mr. Robert H. McDowell
	Navy:	Lt. Commander G. R. Carli
	Air Force:	Lt. Col. Sleeper
	JIG, Joint	
	Staff:	Lt. Col. Henry Hart

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The Chairman opened the meeting by asking for comments on the draft, which had been circulated of minutes of the first two meetings of the committee. In the absence of such comments, the drafts of the minutes are now presumed to be the regular minutes of Conferences No. 1 and No. 2.

An extended discussion then occurred concerning the wording of the proposed charter for this committee. Members representing the Army, Navy, the Air Force, JIG, and CIA agreed to adopt the charter proposed by CIA with the following deletions:

- a. In Paragraph 4, delete the words "the coordination of".
- b. Delete Paragraph 5.

The charter as thus proposed recognized the authority of this committee to inquire into foreign psychological intelligence problems affecting the government or any of the departments represented on this committee as

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Conf. No. 3

distinguished from the Department of State's view that this committee should limit itself to insuring foreign intelligence support for the Interdepartmental Foreign Information Organization.

The Department of State's member reserved his decision until such time as he could consult with his agency.

It was agreed that the Chairman would draft a letter of transmittal to the Director of Central Intelligence attaching the charter as proposed by the committee members with a request that the charter be formally designated by the Director of Central Intelligence in an intelligence directive.

It was agreed that the next meeting of this committee would be at 1:30 p.m., May 8, [redacted] where the members representing the Departments of State and Navy would describe their respective programs in the field of psychological intelligence. This would be the beginning of a survey of such programs currently being carried on by each of the government's foreign intelligence agencies.

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IFIS: [redacted]

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Conf. No. A

DCI's PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting
May 8, 1950
at 1:30 p.m.

[Redacted]

PRESENT: CIA: [Redacted] Chairman
State: Mr. James F. Clark (for Mr. Ruggles)
Army: Absent
Navy: Lt. Commander C. R. Carli
Air Force: Lt. Colonel Sleeper
JIC, Joint
Staff: Lt. Colonel Henry Hart

The chairman opened the meeting by distributing copies of a draft of minutes of Conference No. 3. The balance of the meeting was devoted to hearing a review by Commander Carli of the psychological intelligence program of the Office of Naval Intelligence and a review by Mr. Clark of the psychological intelligence program of the R-Area, Department of State.

Commander Carli reported:

- a. In March, 1950, the Office of Naval Intelligence distributed naval intelligence requirements, Memorandum No. 13, concerning "Submarine Warfare Intelligence", pages 5 to 13 of which related to information needed for psychological warfare planning. Cdr. Carli distributed one copy of this document to each member of the committee.
- b. Other than this document the Department of the Navy had no specific requirements for psychological warfare; there was, however, a general reporting directive for the overall collection of

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Conf. No. 11

intelligence useful to the Navy.

c. ONI has Commander Carli specifically designated to work in the field of psychological intelligence and has no specific research or screening unit for the purpose of developing psychological intelligence. The Navy, however, does have personnel engaged in psychological warfare research in ONR and also personnel engaged in psychological warfare operations.

d. Current Navy departmental psychological intelligence interest is limited today to its requirements for anti-submarine warfare. It feels, however, that there is in existence a large reservoir of unexploited information available to the government that is not being adequately processed today for the purpose of specifically developing psychological intelligence. The Navy feels that such a job could best be accomplished by a centralized operation.

e. There was also given to the chairman a draft Navy document entitled "Naval Intelligence Requirements Memorandum No. 15" which the chairman is to have duplicated and distributed to each member of the committee.

f. The Navy will submit to this committee a statement of its views of what is currently needed to improve the psychological intelligence program of ONI and, as well, the psychological intelligence program of the government in general.

In Mr. Ruggles' absence, Mr. James F. Clark reported on the present psychological intelligence program of the Department of State as follows:

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- a. With regard to collection :
1. Primary reporting in this field is accomplished by the regular reporting of the Foreign Service;
 2. USIS officers report especially for the use of the Department's Foreign Information program.
 3. Some collection and analysis is accomplished directly at the New York office of the Voice of America, either on their own or through such external agencies as the Russian Research Center at Harvard, international public opinion polling organizations, etc.
 4. The Stevens-Barghoorn project has resulted in much useful information concerning Eastern Germany as well as some of the satellite states and Russia. There is currently in the planning stage a project for reporting from the peripheral areas of Russia using the same techniques as the Stevens-Barghoorn project. Use would be made of American personnel becoming available because of deteriorating relations of the United States with Eastern European countries, thus allowing interrogation centers to be maintained in Turkey, Greece, Trieste, Hongkong, etc.
 5. Not having copies of existing collection directives with him Mr. Clark stated he would attempt to bring copies to our next meeting.
- b. With regard to processing:
1. A great deal of intelligence useful for psychological operations is produced in the general routine work concerning an

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appreciation of pertinent psychological factors in OIR, e.g., foreign attitudes and reactions to major policy speeches by U.S. officials;

2. Such area work also produces special studies such as evaluation reports concerning operation of the Voice of America and a current study of the Soviet propaganda machine.

3. The current intelligence section of the Eastern European Branch of OIR, under the direction of Mr. Ruggles, produces intelligence specifically designed for counter-propaganda activity. During 1948 and 1949 this unit concentrated on the Soviet Union as a target area; now, however, the work has broadened to include the satellite areas and other countries. The unit produces "Soviet Affairs Notes" and also "Countering Soviet Propaganda", operational intelligence materials distributed to all missions, the Voice of America, selected newspaper correspondents, etc., to be used without attribution. The unit also produces pamphlets and one-shots. There are currently two people helping Mr. Ruggles in this work. Comparable work is currently being done on a limited and not specifically assigned basis in the other geographical areas of R.

4. The Foreign Service Institute operates an area study school where certain analytical processes are performed on the basis of open sources;

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Conf. No. 1

5. Certain units of the Department of State such as UNA often directly engage in analytical work concerning problems of immediate importance to them;
 6. The P-Area engages in specific research, producing materials of use in their operations, e.g., a calendar of upcoming events and the inclusion of a great deal of background material in guidances distributed to the field.
 7. Regional Public Affairs officers in the geographical areas engage in processing materials and research with particular regard to psychological and informational problems for their region.
 8. The Department maintains a biographical division for developing biographical intelligence but does not necessarily emphasize the psychological factors inherent in such intelligence.
- c. Mr. Clark will submit to this committee a statement by the R-Area of its views of what is currently needed to improve the psychological intelligence program within the R-Area and, as well, the psychological intelligence program of the government in general.

It was agreed that the next meeting of this committee would be at 1:30 p.m. May 16, [redacted] where the member representing the Department of the Air Force would describe the air intelligence program in the field of psychological intelligence.

IFIS: [redacted]
5/10/50

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JOINT PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting
May 16, 1950
4:00 p.m.

[Redacted]

PRESENT: CIA: [Redacted] Chairman
State: Mr. Melville Ruggles
Army: Absent
Navy: Lt. Cdr. C. R. Carli
Air Force: Lt. Col. R. S. Sleeper
JIC, Joint
Staff: Lt. Col. Henry Hart

The Chairman opened the meeting by asking for corrections or amendments to previously issued drafts of the minutes of meetings of this committee. Comments were as follows:

a. Lt. Cdr. Carli requested that the word "operations" in the last sentence of Paragraph c, Page 2 of the minutes of Conference No. 1 be deleted and the word "planning" be substituted therefor;

b. Mr. Ruggles requested that a sentence be added to the second paragraph, Page 2 of the minutes of Conference No. 3, to read as follows:- "The Chairman would hold such a letter of transmittal until receipt of the position taken by the Department of State in this matter".

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There being no further amendments or corrections, the drafts of the minutes previously distributed are now accepted as amended above.

In a preliminary general discussion, the following observations were made:

a. In answer to a question concerning specific projects currently being conducted by the Department of State in this field, Mr. Ruggles suggested that he was unable to answer the question specifically but would attempt to inform us later, and, in addition, distribute to us copies of the intelligence program guide developed by the Department for this fiscal year;

b. Mr. Ruggles was to put members of this committee on the distribution list for "Soviet Affairs Notes" and "Counterintelligence Soviet Propaganda";

c. It was suggested that this committee might find it profitable to have presentations made to it of the programs being conducted by Mr. Kirkpatrick of the External Research Program and Dr. Charnoff of the Research Development Board;

d. It was suggested that this committee might serve as a channel for inserting jointly developed requirements in the collection requirements of such units as Winger, etc.

The meeting then was addressed by Lt. Col. Sleeper on the psychological intelligence program of the Directorate of Intelligence of the Air Force.

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The program of the Air Force is conducted within and under the control of the Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, USAF; by the RAND Corporation and by use of research and development funds under the guidance of the Research and Development Board.

a. Director of Intelligence:

1. Policy Division -- policy questions affecting air intelligence generally;
2. Collection Division -- this has jurisdiction over all Air Force intelligence collection activities. A subunit called Collection Control has specific jurisdiction over such projects as "Treasure Island" and "Wringer";
3. Production -- under the Assistant to the Director of Intelligence for Intelligence Production:

- a. Air Estimates Division -- essentially engaged in political intelligence affecting the Air Force with a Special Estimates Unit designed to act and think like the Soviets and to estimate Soviet intentions and capabilities;
- b. Air Evaluation Division -- primarily concerned with enemy order of battle;
- c. Air Targets Division (established pursuant to JCS-2036/A as the Joint Army-Air Force-Navy Directorate). This division has the following subordinate units:

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Total Pages 5

1. Target Programs Branch -- has responsibility for programming production and has one P-7 position primarily for the purpose of considering psychological and sociological intelligence problems in programming for air target production;
2. Target Research Branch -- organized functionally and geographically for the purpose of determining targets within the USSR and satellite countries; this branch has a political sociological section with several professional job positions, all vacant;
3. Allied Vulnerability Branch -- this branch is engaged in estimating the strategic vulnerability of the United States and her allies to Soviet attacks;
4. Air Objectives Branch -- primarily concerned with locating targets on maps;
5. Physical Vulnerability Branch -- determines the proper weapon for an individual target;
6. Library of Congress -- a \$300,000 a year project called "Treasure Island" or "LOC", employing between 50 and 70 people;
7. Translation and Abstraction Unit -- works on written materials prior to January 1, 1948, related to producing intelligence in answer

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1. Air Studies Section -- A unit dealing with basic city urban area economic analysis of cities in the USSR primarily from captured German photographs and other documents; 15 or 16 such studies have been completed with accompanying 1:25,000 scale mosaics. These mosaics have social science data annotations, e.g., slave labor camps, prisons, etc. together with population density overlays and building density overlays. Within this Air Studies Section there is a special studies unit of three people engaged in considering the social science applications of the basic urban area data collected for target analysis; one such special study has been completed on Odessa.

1. RAND is primarily concerned with an operations analysis program in which consideration is given to any field of research useful in furnishing the Air Force with research and development guidance to keep the Air Force ahead of the rate of current

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technological progress in other countries. It is primarily concerned with systems analysis.

2. RAND has the following divisions -- Atomic, Physics, Mathematics, Economics and a Social Science division under the direction of Hans Speier;

3. One of Dr. Speier's current projects was a follow-up of an earlier project done by Rensis Likert on the psychological reactions to atomic bombing of certain cities in the USSR; RAND's project was the warning of target populations in air war.

c. The Research and Development Board

1. Certain funds of the Research and Development Board have been allocated to projects conducted under the auspices of the Air Force. These are as follows:

a. Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, under the direction of Dr. Kingsley Davis, for the purpose of developing new methods and refinement of existing methods to improve the collection and processing of intelligence for psychological warfare;

b. Russian Research Center, Harvard University, under the direction of Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, for the purpose of constructing a working model of the Soviet social system which through systematic testing and refinement will provide

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a more adequate basis for estimating psychological and sociological factors in strategic problems and for interpreting current information.

25X1 It was agreed that the next meeting of this committee would be at 1:30 p.m., May ²⁵~~23~~, in [redacted] where the member representing the Department of the Air Force would continue to describe the air intelligence program in the field of psychological intelligence and the member representing the Department of the Army would thereafter describe that department's intelligence program in the field of psychological intelligence.

25X1 IFIS: [redacted]
May 22, 1950

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DCI's PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting
May 25, 1950
at 1230 hours

25X1

PRESENT: CIA:
State:
Army:
Navy:
Air Force:
JIG, Joint
Staff

Mr. Melville Fuggles
Mr. Robert H. McDowell
Lt. Col. C. R. Carli
Lt. Col. R. S. Sleeper
Lt. Col. Henry Hart

Chairman

25X1

The Chairman opened the meeting by asking for corrections or amendments to the draft minutes of Conference No. 5; comments were deferred until the next conference since some members of the committee had not been able to read the draft distributed.

Col. Sleeper then continued his presentation of the Air Force program for psychological intelligence as follows:

- a. Russian Research Center, Harvard University.
- b. In 1947 Professor Fainos interviewed defectors in Europe and as a result wrote a report called "Tensions in the Communist Party";

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2. The Air Force is currently subsidizing a project under the direction of Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, to go to Germany in September for the purpose of making an extended study of this same subject. The field party of ten people will be under the direction of Dr. Alex Inkeles, will probably be situated in Munich, and will include Dr. Jay Bauer and Mr. Richard Shelden. After four months of intensive interviewing of defectors, the party will return to Harvard and make an analysis of the data from which they will write "classified" and "unclassified" reports;

3. Col. Sleeper offered to act as an intermediary for the purpose of attempting to present the interests of the other members of this committee to Dr. Kluckhohn for possible consideration by the project.

b. Dick Ginnerstein-Skils Project.

1. During World War II [redacted] leading psychiatrist, wrote a paper on the psychological structure of the "Wehrmacht" from material gained from defectors. He now proposes to write a sociological-psychological study of the USSR military organization with emphasis on the USSR Air Force.

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May 29, 1950

Intelligence and his Intelligence Advisory Committee at the earliest possible moment. However, it was agreed that the question raised by this member from the Department of State would be considered at our next meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting of this committee would be at 1130 a.m., May 31, [redacted] where the member representing the Department of the Army would describe that Department's intelligence program in the field of psychological intelligence and, as well, Mr. Evron Kirkpatrick of the External Research Program of the Department of State would tell us of his work.

IFIS [redacted]
May 29, 1950

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Change in Minutes of Conference No. 6 of the DCI's Psychological Intelligence Committee

Delete the first sentence of the final paragraph on Page 3,
and substitute the following two sentences:

25X1 "The Chairman reported that the member of the committee representing the Department of State had requested that this committee assist in his attempt to reconcile the position of the State Department concerning the draft Charter with the position of the other members of the Committee, by devoting a session of the Committee to a discussion of what is meant, for purposes of the Committee's functions, by the term 'psychological intelligence'. Copies of a letter from Mr. Ruggles to [] outlining the reasons for requesting a consideration of this question, and reiterating the Department of State's positive attitude toward arriving at a draft of a Charter which would be meaningful and workable, were distributed to the members present."

25X1 IFIS: []
June 7, 1950

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Conf. No. 1

DCI's PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting
May 31, 1950
at 1:30 p.m.

PRESENT: CIA: [redacted] Chairman
State: Mr. Melville Ruggles
Army: . . . Absent . . .
Navy: Lt. Cdr. C. R. Carli
Cdr. Richard Holden
Air Force: Lt. Col. R. S. Sleeper
JIG, Joint
Staff: . . . Absent . . .

Members of the committee had not been able to read the draft minutes for Conference No. 6 and accordingly comments on those minutes were deferred.

The Chairman then stated that Dr. McDowell was on active duty and was, therefore, unable to present the WDID's program for psychological intelligence at this meeting. The Chairman also stated that the Office of Research Operations, Department of the Army, convened a Social Science Conference on 19-20 May under the chairmanship of Dr. George Pettee for the purpose of developing a research program for the Army in the field of psychological warfare. The Chairman stated that he would ask Dr. Pettee to explain to this committee the results of the conference, including the program of research which the consultants to ORO will suggest.

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Conf. No. 7

Cdr. Holden, Office of Naval Research, then explained to the members of the committee the program of research being organized by ONR with regard to psychological warfare against the navy of the USSR, as follows:

a: On March 6-7 the Committee on Undersea Warfare, National Research Council, at the request of the Navy, sponsored a conference on psychological warfare in anti-submarine operations. There was considerable discussion during those two days by representatives of the government and expert consultants from research organizations and universities. As a result of the conference a human relations panel under the chairmanship of Dr. Bruner was formed to draw up a program of research, results of which would be useful in conducting psychological operations against the navy of the USSR;

b: The panel has now completed its preliminary plans to undertake a series of pilot studies during the next seven months and on May 16 Dr. Bruner outlined the proposed program in a letter to Mr. Coleman, National Research Council, as indicated in Annex A to these notes. It is hoped that the panel will have a preliminary report to submit to the Committee on Undersea Warfare within the next nine months;

c: Attached hereto as Annex B is an outline of topics to be covered in interrogations of persons familiar with the Russian navy and in the analysis of documents;

d: The Office of Naval Research has coordinated its planning with that being undertaken by the RAND Corporation for the Air Force and, pursuant to this liaison, Dr. Homans, a collaborator with Dr. Bruner, will go to Europe

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in July for the purpose of expediting the interviewing of those persons familiar with the Russian navy.

The proposed program of ONR was then commented upon by members of this committee and several valuable suggestions were made with regard to possible improvement of the program. Among other suggestions made was that apparently the Research and Development Board had \$104,000 available which the Navy might possibly utilize for sponsoring research useful in psychological warfare. It was also noted that there were other Navy sponsored projects affecting psychological warfare research, i.e., at Columbia University under the supervision of Margaret Meade, a project concerning research in contemporary cultures; at the University of Minnesota, under R. O. Naufziger, a project concerning the reading and listening habits of groups. With regard to assisting the Navy in furthering its research, it was suggested that Cdr. Carli utilize the existing liaison of the Navy to the CIA collection machinery for the purpose of obtaining materials useful in research.

The Chairman then introduced for discussion the subject proposed by the member of the committee representing the Department of State, i.e., the desirability of reaching a definition of psychological intelligence before proceeding further with the matter of asking for approval of the proposed charter for this committee. After discussion among those members present, it was agreed to forward the charter as agreed to in Conference No. 2, together with an alternate paper to be presented by the Department of State.

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The Chairman stated that he would recheck the positions of the Army and the JIG with regard to this matter.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be at 1:30 p.m., July 8, in

25X1 [redacted] where Mr. Evron Kirkpatrick, Chief of the External Research Relations Staff, OIR, Department of State, would describe the work of his staff.

25X1 IFIS: [redacted]
June 7, 1950

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS

Emerson Hall

Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
May 16, 1950

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Dear Mr. Coleman:

The Human Relations Panel has completed its preliminary plans to undertake a series of pilot studies during the next seven months. These projects are proposed as ones which, upon their completion, would serve as sample studies of a kind that could be carried out by the Navy using its own personnel.

1. Analysis of the content of key periodicals believed to be reaching Russian submariners. From six to twelve periodicals will be systematically examined with a view to discovering the treatment of such key topics as Russian disciplinary problems, the kinds of political indoctrination used, the kinds of news about the United States presented, and so forth. Dr. Raymond Bauer of the Russian Research Center at Harvard will be Consultant on this project.

2. Analysis of restricted documents. The objective of this analysis is to review available documents on the Russian Submarine Service with special attention to getting material they may contain on problems of morale, vulnerability, leadership, and the social organization of the Russian submarine crew. I will be working on this project along with Professor Hobans and a technical aide.

3. Interviews with recent Russian defectors in camps for displaced persons. The objective of this study, to be carried out during the fall, is to obtain information on attitudes of the Russian people toward the Russian Navy and Submarine Service, to get indirect information on internal morale problems in the submarine service from defectors who have had contact with submariners, etc. A special interviewing team is being sent by the Russian Research Center under contract with the Air Force to Germany. This team is adding additional questions to its interviewing schedule to cover the topics on which we seek information. Dr. Raymond Bauer, Consultant to the Panel, will be a member of this team.

4. A study of the morale factors inherent in submarine combat operations. Special interviews will be carried out with selected ex-submariners who have had extensive combat experience. The objective will be to find out as much as possible concerning sources of anxiety and individual and group techniques for making anxiety tolerable. Dr. Fillmore Sanford and a technical aide will be in charge of this work.

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Mr. John S. Coleman

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May 16, 1950

5. Interviews with key people who have had extensive experience with Russian submarine operations both in the United States and abroad and who are men who have for shorter or longer periods been in direct contact with Russian submarine activities. There are, for example, four or five reserve officers in the United States who served as liaison men on Russian submarines en route through American territorial waters from Dutch Harbor to Halifax. The former German officer, Capitan von Baumbach, has had extensive contact with Russian submarine circles while serving for ten years as Naval Attache in Moscow. Commander Launder, RN, and his staff served in an advisory capacity to the Russian Submarine Service on training problems in Russia. Professor Homans will carry out systematic interviews with these men in an effort to get as much information as possible on social and psychological problems in the Russian Submarine Service.

In brief outline this will serve to give you an idea of the range of our activities. It is our hope that we will have a preliminary report to submit to the Committee on Undersea Warfare within the next nine months. Anything that can be done by your office to aid us in securing documents and locating personnel to be interviewed will be greatly appreciated. Might it be possible, for example, to have the services of a Naval officer who can help us in the task of getting the materials needed by the Panel?

With many thanks for the help you have given us.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jerome S. Bruner

Jerome S. Bruner
Chairman
Human Relations Panel
Committee on Undersea Warfare

Mr. John S. Coleman
Executive Secretary
Committee on Undersea Warfare
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

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J. S. Bruner
G. C. Homans

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OUTLINE OF TOPICS TO BE COVERED IN INTERROGATION
OF PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH THE RUSSIAN NAVY AND IN
THE ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS

1. Relevant behavior patterns characteristic of the Russian people generally.

- a. reaction to authority
- b. reaction to the military
- c. reaction to physical danger
- d. reaction to injury and death
- e. character of friendship relations
- f. reaction to mechanization
- g. reaction to rigorous living conditions, including restrictions of food, rest and sleep, climatic variations, etc.
- h. reaction to living in constricted small groups, such as on a submarine (including need for privacy)
- i. reaction to separation from families

Some of this information can be obtained from the Mead Project and some of it can be obtained through interviews to be carried out by the Russian Research Center team.

2. Position and status of the Russian Navy in Russian society.

- a. prestige of the Navy in comparison with other service groups.
- b. relationship of the Navy to such other sources of power as the Communist Party and the government bureaucracy generally.
- c. the kinds of people attracted to Navy services. Are they from specific areas in Russia or specific classes in the Russian population? Also ages represented in different ranks, etc.
- d. typical Navy attitude toward civilians and civilian attitude toward the Navy.
- e. code of ideals and aspiration of Navy personnel at different levels.

Some of these materials can be obtained from documentary analysis and from Russian Research Center interviews, but much of it will have to be obtained through informants.

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3. Position of the submarine service within the Red Fleet.

- a. recruitment procedures for submarine service.
- b. relative prestige of the service within the Navy.
- c. organizational position of the submarine service within the Red Fleet.
- d. attitudes of submariners toward rest of Navy and vice versa.
- e. special privileges, prerogatives, and symbols of submarine service as these differ from the Navy at large.

These and other related topics will have to be covered primarily in special interrogation.

4. Relation of submariners to the general community.

- a. interactions of typical submarine bases with surrounding community with particular reference to communication.
- b. social organization of submarine bases.
- c. opportunities for on-shore recreation.
- d. the submariner's family and its integration in the community and in the submarine base.
- e. officers' and enlisted men's clubs and other facilities and how organized.

5. Social organization of the submarine.

- a. organization of the submarine crew and its relationship to the following:
 - i. technical and mechanical requirements
 - ii. weapons
 - iii. damage control
 - iv. social interaction
 - v. cleanliness and amenities

To what extent are the duties of the submariner pushed by officer pressure? To what extent are they internalized?
- b. status stratification and the prerogatives that go with various statuses, also including relationship between various ranks and subdivisions.
 - i. official command and informal authority relationships
- c. to what extent do hierarchies of authority exist in addition to the regular chain of command on the boat.
- d. reactions to authority and command in terms of obedience, efficiency, grumbling, and resentment.
- e. expectancies about living quarters, food, privacy, etc.
- f. stereotype of different ranks represented on the boat -- enlisted men, petty officers, junior officers, skipper, Party member.

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- g. attitude toward orders from higher headquarters and higher officers not on the boat.

6. Stress situations and how they are handled.

- a. reactions to combat and techniques of reducing combat anxiety.
- b. reactions to submersion and sources of security felt to counteract the danger.
- c. reactions to possible mechanical breakdown or explosion and how these are handled.
- d. reactions to overly punitive treatment by martinet officers.
- e. reactions to monotony stress and techniques for overcoming monotony.
- f. reactions to constriction in living quarters and techniques for making such living more tolerable.
- g. reactions to cruising in strange waters and measures of precaution taken.
- h. reaction to deprivation of family and community contact and measures taken for minimizing such deprivation.
- i. reaction to deprivation of freedom of movement in strange ports.
- j. reaction to the griper on the boat and how he is handled.
- k. general techniques of anxiety reduction including:
 - i. drinking
 - ii. smoking
 - iii. singing
 - iv. games
 - v. conversation
 - vi. privacy rituals
 - vii. gripe sessions
 - viii. joking and humor
 - ix. scape-goating
 - x. rumors
 - xi. exercise

7. Nature of key relationships on board the boat.

- a. officer - men
- b. officer - petty officer
- c. senior officer - junior officer
- d. peer relationships at all levels
- e. age-grade relationships
- f. relationships between Party member on boat and others
- g. characteristics of cliques
- h. relation between subdivisions, e.g. engineering - deck

8. Sources of satisfaction and dissatisfaction among submariners at different levels

- a. pay

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- b. food and quarters.
- c. advancement.
- d. discipline.
- e. recreation, leave, liberties.
- f. watches and hours of duty.
- g. pride in position and service (is a submariner identifiable by special insignia?).
- h. length of hitch in service.
- i. methods of being assigned to submarine service.
- j. mail.
- k. technical training afforded.
- l. opportunity for sleep, rest, relaxation.
- m. decorations and commendations.
- n. combat success or failure, etc.

9. Confidence or lack of confidence in the following:

- a. equipment and machinery.
- b. safety of boat.
- c. competence of officers.
- d. ability of fellow crew members.
- e. adequacy of training.
- f. judgment of higher headquarters.
- g. support of other naval and air units.
- h. rescue and escape facilities.
- i. adequacy of weapons.

10. Stereotypes and information environment.

- a. image of the United States, and amount and kind of curiosity. Included here are such things as wealth, standard of living, estimate of American attitudes, view of our military efficiency, courage, etc.
- b. image of other key powers such as England and the Atlantic Pact nations.
- c. sources of information
 - i. radio
 - ii. reading materials
 - iii. movies
 - iv. indoctrination lectures
 - v. gossip, etc.
- d. characteristics of the information reaching the submariners as obtained from content analysis (see separate memorandum).

11. General information concerning techniques of training, discipline, and indoctrination used in the basic and advanced training of the Russian submariner. Here we shall utilize the training manuals of the United States submarine service and key topics to be covered.

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12. Why did they defect - motivational patterns for defection - actual mechanics by which defection was achieved?
13. What is basis whereby submariner accepts without questioning?
14. Content analysis of commissars' sources of information - his agitator.
15. Relationship of submariner towards army and air force - Burt Fischer.

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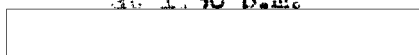
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CONF. NO. 3

DCI's PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting
June 8, 1950
at 1:30 p.m.



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PRESENT: CIA: [Redacted], Chairman
State: Mr. James F. Clark
Mr. Evron Kirkpatrick
Army: . . . Absent . . .
Navy: Lt. Cdr. C. R. Carli
Air Force: Mr. R. L. Revens
JIG, Joint
Staff: Lt. Col. Henry Hart

The Chairman introduced Mr. Evron Kirkpatrick, Chief of the External Research Relations Staff, OIR, Department of State, who reported on three general categories of the work of his staff as follows:

1. Extra-governmental research in the social sciences -- the first attempts to keep as complete a record as possible of existing social science research being carried on in an organized fashion by university foundations and research institutes, together with research being carried on by individuals. Keeping such a record is not too difficult where organized programs are concerned but it is quite difficult to systematically know what individuals are doing. The Department of

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Commerce, University Extension Service, does attempt to keep an IBM record listing of all research done in the field of economics and publishes lists of such research for circulation to other government agencies. The Bureau of the Budget is currently considering a project for completing a record of individually accomplished research. Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addition to maintaining lists of current research obtains copies of completed research papers, duplicates or microfilms them, and distributes, or makes them available, to other government agencies;

2. Organizing interdepartmental relations -- the ERI attempts to organize and systematize the exchange of information concerning governmental research in the social sciences as conducted by the Army, Navy, Air Force, State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency for the purpose of keeping all agencies better informed of what current research is being carried on by the Office of Research Operations, the RAND Corporation, the Office of Naval Research and the Air University. This is a general process of cross-fertilization so that maximum knowledge can be disseminated and at least avoid some duplication of research projects.

3. Centralize knowledge of State Department contract research -- until the ERS began to centralize such knowledge, there was no focal

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CONF. INFO

point within the Department of State where knowledge was accumulated concerning all department contracts for research in the social science field. With this centralization, it now appears that there is between \$150,000 and \$200,000 of contract research for the Department. While information is exchanged with ORO, ONR, and RAND. In addition, there is a current proposal for \$250,000 of additional contract research funds to be expended in the social science field with priority in techniques for obtaining knowledge of public opinion attitudes across in areas not now reached.

There was considerable discussion of the work of Mr. Kirkpatrick's staff, several questions were asked and, among others, the following points of interest were raised:

1. The Air Force's Wringer project had been supplied within list of questions, particularly designed to elicit information of interest to psychological operations and the ERS had been helpful in obtaining State Department comments on such a questionnaire so that information of value to the Department of State would be produced by the interview;

2. The [] will continue into the indefinite future as a reinforced unit with perhaps 10 to 15 people. Mr. Barghoorn has recently written a summary of [] reports Nos. 1 through 10, and this 25X1

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summary is one of the best documents available in the government today:

[redacted]
[redacted] The questions [redacted] had been

coordinated with other government departments and agencies before being used and since then, have been revised in the light of interdepartmental comments.

3. Mr. Kirkpatrick engaged to supply this committee with the following information:

a: A list of currently existing contracts in the field of social science research;

b: A copy of the proposal for \$250,000 of additional contract research;

c: The latest revision of the [redacted]

In answer to a query from the Chairman the member representing the Department of State said that he was not prepared as yet to furnish a statement of the Department's position with regard to the proposed charter for this committee.

It was agreed that the next meeting of this committee would be at 1:30 p.m., June 15, in [redacted] where Dr. McDowell would describe the work of WDID in the field of psychological intelligence.

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IFIS: [redacted]
June 13, 1950

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Conf. Sec.

DCI's PSYCHOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting
June 15, 1950
at 1:30 p.m.

[Redacted]

25X1

PRESENT:	CIA:	[Redacted]	Chairman
	State:	Mr. James F. Clark	
	Army:	Dr. Robert H. McDowell	
	Navy:	Lt. Cdr. C. R. Carli	
	Air Force	Mr. R. L. Revens	
	JIG, Joint		
	Staff:	Lt. Col. Henry Hart	

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The Chairman turned the meeting over to Dr. McDowell who reported on the psychological intelligence activities of the War Department Intelligence Division.

1. WDID has no formal unit or organization engaged in psychological intelligence activities although they continue to have an interest in political and sociological intelligence matters as they affect War Department interests. There is a considerable amount of information useful to psychological operations contained in reports received during the past five years but no concerted effort has been made to extract such information;

2. Basically, it is not part of the Army Intelligence Division to be responsible for collecting or processing political or sociological

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Conf. No. 9

intelligence information and the Army leaves that areas of activity to the Department of State. With regard to the Office of Research Operations, the work of that office is of a primary concern to G-4 and not G-2, although there is continuing cooperation between those two staff agencies. On May 19 and May 20, the ORO sponsored a social science conference for the purpose of programming research in the field of psychological warfare and psychological intelligence. This program has not as yet been completely determined and it is hoped to have a report on the program from Mr. George Pettee at the next meeting of this committee:

3. Dr. McDowell suggested that the Army would be interested in a joint analytical effort for processing intelligence documents for the production of psychological intelligence;

4. He further suggested that psychological operations should be knowingly carried on today, not waiting until war begins, and cited the disintegrating effect produced in satellite countries by forwarding to the people of those areas such items as needles, buttons, thread, etc.

The member representing the Department of State reported that the Department was not yet prepared to furnish its alternate statement of position with regard to the charter of this committee.

The Chairman stated that, if possible, he would arrange the next meeting to hear a presentation of the research program of ORO by

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Dr. George Pettes, and that at meetings subsequent to the next one he could review the program of CIA in the field of psychological intelligence.

IFIS
June 21, 1950

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PROPAGANDA BODY IS CREATED BY U. S.

**Psychological Warfare Unit
Will Coordinate Efforts
and Lay Down Policy**

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—The United States mobilized for a unified and full-scale propaganda and psychological warfare campaign against world communism today with the formation of a National Psychological Strategy Board.

Going farther in its aims and functions than any existing agency, the new unit will lay down an over-all propaganda policy line for carrying out the foreign policy objectives of the United States and meeting what are officially described as "various types of emergencies" wherever they may arise in the world.

The State Department, which would be the center of authority of the new agency, announced its creation quietly and inauspiciously. No details of the duties or objectives of the psychological strategy board were made public, but it became apparent that the unit would exercise the broadest authority not only in combating Communist propaganda but in taking the initiative in the drive for world-wide support for United States objectives.

With the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs serving as chairman, the new board would report to the Secretary of State. The present Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs is Edward P. Barrett. Other representatives would be named by the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

There would be no "advisory" from the National Security Resources Board and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

An inter-departmental advisory committee has been drawing up plans for the psychological strategy board for some months, according to the State Department. The Department announcement added that the action taken today "amounts to intensification and augmentation of the activities of that committee to assure continuous planning and coordination in this field."

It is understood also that the new unified effort is the result of discussions that have been going on in Congress reflecting a considerable degree of dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of the State Department's Voice of America and similar information and propaganda efforts to date.

For the first time, the propaganda policies—so-called psychological warfare, which is aimed to win the minds of people as well as to defeat their armies—of the United States will be drawn through a single instrument. In this way, it will be assured that the Army, for example, will not say one thing in its pamphlets dropped on Korea, and the State Department another.

Korea Pressing Problem

At the present time, officials believe, Korea presents the best example of the need for a single, national propaganda policy, because both the State Department and the armed forces are present there, each carrying out its own program of information.

A similar, but not altogether comparable situation exists in Europe, where the State Department and the Economic Cooperation Administration often have overlapping authorities in which a single national propaganda policy line would be advantageous.

The single strategy board, according to the announcement, "will have responsibilities for coordinating foreign information and psychological strategy in situations where joint action by more than one agency of the Government is required in this field."

It is planned for the board itself to meet each week, but an operating staff reporting to the board would meet on a daily basis. This would enable the Government's psychological warfare nerve center to be in constant touch with whatever propaganda problems arise.

One of these, and one that the board would be held responsible for meeting, would be such a situation as the present one in the minds of the peoples of Asia.

Lack of a Program

Many observers felt that Malik's effort met with some success, partly as a result of the United States failure to offer a prepared answer for the charges, or, preferably, to have taken the initiative in winning support of the Asiatic.

At least one such effort was made by the Government in the past, now, it was learned today. A cartoon book, entitled "Where Communists Came: The True Story of a Chinese Village," is being distributed by the State Department through the southeast Asian countries threatened by communist aggression.

More than 100,000 of the booklets have been ordered to start the campaign. They will be printed in English and in the languages of that area, including Chinese. At the present time, the English version is being distributed in the Philippines.

A similar booklet illustrates how the North Korean Communists invaded the Republic of Korea and how the United States and United Nations responded to the aggression, is also being planned.

Eventually, the tracts will be distributed, through the United States Information Service, commercially, at least in Indonesia, Burma, Malaya, and the Philippines. Under the newly created Psychological Strategy Board, these booklets would have to be approved for conformity to the national policy line. There are no indications, meanwhile, that the booklets would meet with objections.